

- First drill test of Chalkos now just six weeks away
- K10 emerges as Askari's largest pegmatite target at Uis
- Vatic's uranium gamble could cost about US\$38 million
- Transformational year for Eco as BP deal nears completion

Colin Bird runs billion-dollar mining empire

The British businessman controls three listed companies in Namibia



Bird's Namibian footprint is led by African Pioneer's Ongombo copper-gold project, Bezant Resources' Hope & Gorob copper-gold project and Kendrick Resources' Bonya rare-earth project.

Xinhai is quietly building a strategic position in Namibia's mining sector

A Chinese mining engineering and development group that was virtually unknown in Namibia a year ago is rapidly emerging as one of the country's most significant new mining players after buying into African Pioneer's Ongombo-Ongeama copper projects and negotiating a stake in Arcadia's Swanson Tantalum project.

A LOOK AHEAD TO 2026 IN NAMIBIA - RECONAFRICA

As our work with the communities and authorities of Namibia continues into 2026, we are pleased to share a number of successes and developments around our exploration activities under PEL 073, as well as a look to the year ahead.



KEY SUCCESSES OF 2025

In 2025, ReconAfrica progressed key priorities by drilling our second exploration well in the Damara Fold Belt. The results showed indications of oil and gas over eight separate intervals in the Kavango West 1X well. A total of 64 metres (210 feet) of the sections contained confirmed hydrocarbons, with additional promising signs deeper in the well within the limestone reservoir. These findings suggest that the Damara Fold Belt has real potential for future energy development.

Following these positive results, PEL 073 partners ReconAfrica (operator), NAMCOR, and BW Energy met with Her Excellency President Nandi-Ndaitwah to discuss the oil and gas findings and explore how the partnership could support onshore development and help strengthen Namibia's long-term energy future.



WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES IN KAVANGO EAST AND KAVANGO WEST

ReconAfrica continues to invest in and work with local communities and is proud to have an industry-leading Environmental, Social and Governance programme in Namibia.

To date, ReconAfrica has:

- Locally hired and contracted over 2,700 short and long term positions, and worked with over 550 local, regional and national service and supply companies
- Supported 10 STEAM and 7 SAN Nursing students from the Kavango East and Kavango West regions with scholarships
- Installed 36 solar-powered community water wells in remote areas

- Completed more than 2,600 community engagement sessions
- Provided N\$19 million in funding for medical services, equipment, training and wellness programmes
- Provided funding for environmental and social projects in various communities

WHAT IS NEXT FOR RECONAFRICA IN NAMIBIA?

Preparations are underway for a production test of the Kavango West 1X well this year. The team is currently procuring the necessary equipment and has applied for permits required for production testing in order to evaluate the zones of interest. This will be the first production test for hydrocarbons in Namibia and could result in the first flow of hydrocarbons to surface for the Country. We expect to conclude this testing by the third quarter of 2026.

In all aspects of our operations, ReconAfrica is committed to minimal disturbance of habitat in line with international standards and implementing environmental and social best practices in our project areas.

We remain grateful to the people of Namibia for your partnership in exploring the potential for long-term energy development in the area and look forward to providing further updates throughout 2026.

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Colin Bird's southern Africa mining web tops N\$1.7bn

Few mining executives have assembled a southern African

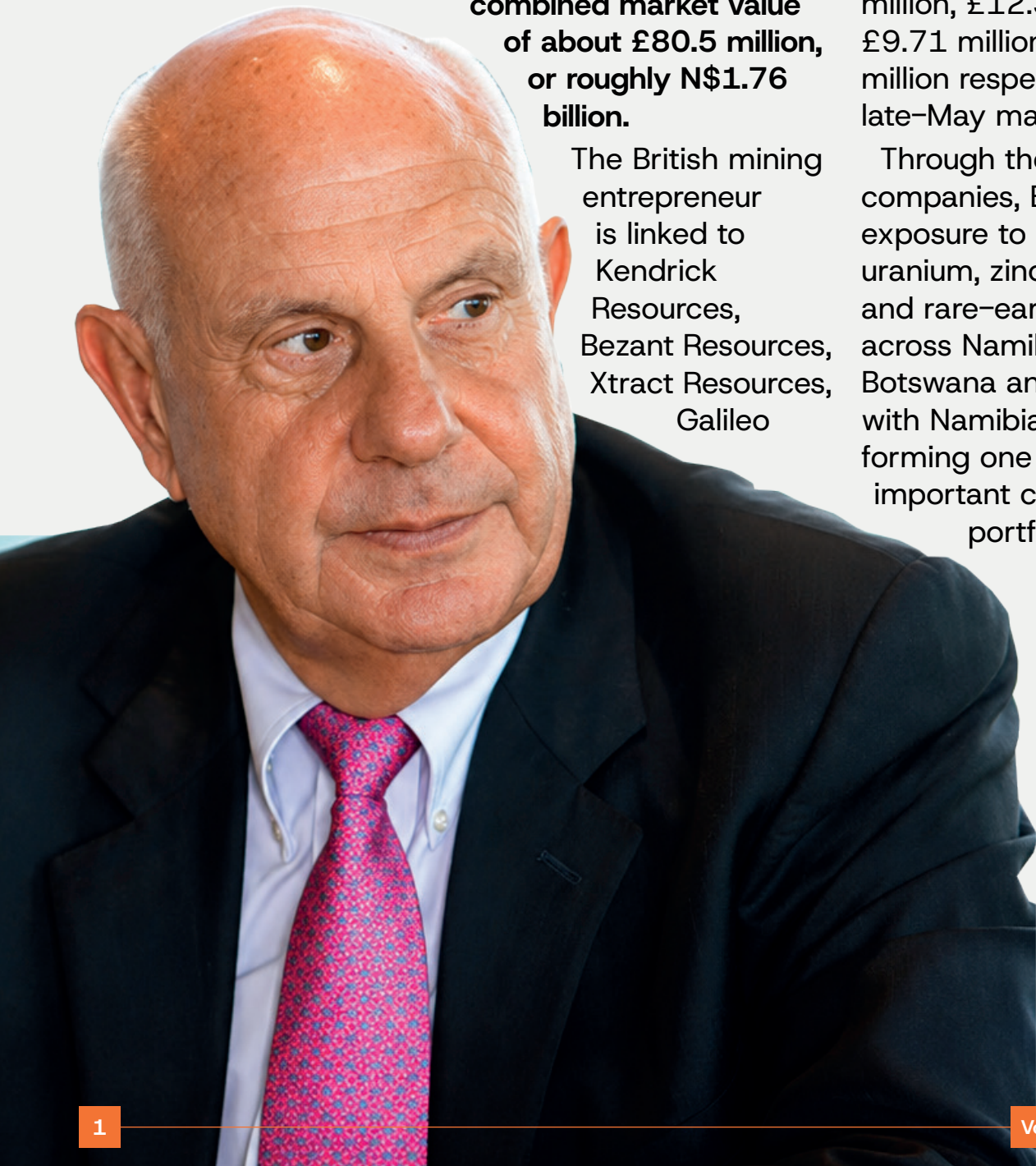
footprint as wide as Colin Bird's, with five listed junior mining companies linked to him carrying a combined market value of about £80.5 million, or roughly N\$1.76 billion.

The British mining entrepreneur is linked to Kendrick Resources, Bezant Resources, Xtract Resources, Galileo

Resources and African Pioneer, whose market values stood at about £30.62 million, £22.30 million, £12.37 million, £9.71 million and £5.50 million respectively in late-May market data.

Through these companies, Bird has built exposure to copper, gold, uranium, zinc, lithium and rare-earth projects across Namibia, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, with Namibia now forming one of the most important centres of his portfolio.

Bird's Namibian footprint is led by African Pioneer's Ongombo copper-gold project, Bezant Resources' Hope & Gorob



copper-gold project and Kendrick Resources' Bonya rare-earth project, while his broader regional strategy includes Galileo Resources' Luansobe copper project in Zambia and Xtract Resources' copper-gold interests.

African Pioneer has become one of Bird's main Namibian vehicles through the Ongombo Copper-Gold Project, located about 40 kilometres northeast of Windhoek within the Matchless Copper Belt.

The company holds an 85% interest in Ongombo, which hosts an indicated resource of 5.7 million tonnes grading 1.1% copper equivalent, including copper, gold and silver mineralisation. The project also carries an inferred underground resource of about 23 million tonnes grading 1.1% copper equivalent.

African Pioneer has

indicated that Ongombo could support both open-pit and underground mining, and that its development strategy aims to reduce upfront costs by using X-ray and laser ore-sorting technology to separate ore from waste before sending higher-grade material for external processing.

Bird's second major Namibian platform is Bezant Resources, whose Hope & Gorob copper-gold project has become one of the more advanced copper development stories in the country.

Bezant recently increased its interest in Hope & Gorob from 70% to 90% through a £1.11 million transaction, consolidating control of the project as it nears production.

The project's development case strengthened significantly

in 2026 after a new mineral resource estimate increased the Hope open-pit resource more than sevenfold, from 410,000 tonnes in 2023 to more than three million tonnes.

The update extended the immediate open-pit mine life from about one year to 7.5 years at a planned production feed rate of 400,000 tonnes a year.

Bezant has also outlined a second development phase that could involve a flotation plant capable of producing about 25,000 tonnes of copper annually, providing Hope & Gorob with a broader development path beyond initial ore sorting and concentrate production.

The company's strategy changed further in August 2025 when it agreed to acquire a 90% stake in Namib Lead and Zinc Mining for US\$2.5

million, giving it access to an existing processing plant near Swakopmund.

That acquisition is central to Bezant's plan because the plant can be modified to process pre-concentrated copper-gold ore from Hope & Gorob, removing what the company described as the longest lead item in the mine plan and potentially accelerating production by at least two years.

The deal also gives Bezant exposure to the historic Namib lead-zinc-silver operation, broadening Bird's Namibian base-metals position beyond copper and gold.

Kendrick Resources adds a critical-minerals dimension to Bird's Namibian portfolio.

The company has repositioned itself towards southern Africa after largely divesting its Scandinavian nickel, copper and vanadium assets, and its Bonya Rare Earth Project in Namibia has become its flagship asset.

Kendrick entered into an option agreement to acquire not less than 70% of Bonya in January 2026 and formally exercised the option in February.

The project has since become central to Kendrick's rare-earth strategy at a time when electric vehicles, wind turbines and advanced technologies are driving global demand for neodymium and praseodymium.

The Bonya move is

strategically important because it shifts Bird's Namibian exposure beyond copper and gold to include rare earths, placing Kendrick within the global critical-minerals supply-chain conversation.

Zambia remains equally important to Bird's wider regional strategy through Galileo Resources, whose flagship Luansobe Copper Project is located in the Zambian Copperbelt.

Galileo owns a 75% interest in Luansobe, which hosts an open-pit resource of about 5.8 million tonnes grading 1% copper, containing approximately 56,000 tonnes of copper.

A further underground inferred resource of 6.3 million tonnes grading

1.5% copper contains about 97,000 tonnes of copper.

The company says advanced optimisation and sensitivity studies are continuing, with Luansobe being assessed as a potential multi-resource project capable of supporting open-pit, shallow underground and deeper underground mining.

Bird's broader network also includes Xtract Resources, which gives him further exposure to copper and gold exploration and development in Zambia and elsewhere.

What ties the portfolio together is not a single producing mine, but a consistent development model.

Bird has spent more

than four decades identifying mineral assets, securing licences, raising capital, expanding resources and positioning projects for development, partnerships or eventual acquisition.

That model was cemented by the Kiwara Resources transaction, when First Quantum Minerals agreed to acquire Kiwara in a cash-and-equity deal valued at about US\$260.2 million.

Kiwara's Zambian copper asset later became part of First Quantum's wider copper development pipeline.

The Kiwara deal remains central to Bird's reputation because it demonstrated his ability to identify undervalued exploration ground, advance it technically

and create value before production.

That same approach is visible today across Ongombo, Hope & Gorob, Bonya and Luansobe.

As Namibia's mining sector enters a new growth phase driven by copper, gold, uranium and critical minerals, Bird's network places him at the centre of several of the country's most closely watched emerging mineral projects.

Investors may not immediately recognise his face, but from Ongombo to Hope & Gorob, from Bonya to Luansobe, Colin Bird's fingerprints remain visible across some of southern Africa's most promising mineral frontiers.



Xinhai is quietly building a strategic position in Namibia's mining sector

A Chinese mining engineering and development group that was virtually unknown in Namibia a year ago is rapidly emerging as one of the country's most significant new mining players, positioning itself across both the copper and critical minerals sectors through a series of transactions that

could eventually give it exposure to multiple advanced-stage projects.

Hong Kong-based Xinhai Mining Services, part of China's Shandong Xinhai Mining Group, has moved aggressively into Namibia through its proposed acquisition and development of African Pioneer's Ongombo and Ongeama copper projects while

simultaneously evaluating opportunities at Arcadia Minerals' Swanson Tantalum Project.

Founded in 1997 and headquartered in Yantai, China, the privately owned group has evolved into one of the country's largest mining engineering and mine development companies.

The company says it has completed more than



600 mining projects, worked in over 100 countries and served nearly 2,500 mines globally.

Unlike traditional contractors that focus solely on plant construction, Xinhai combines financing, engineering, procurement, construction and mine operations under a single model, allowing it to participate as both a developer and long-term project partner.

The group is controlled by founder and chairman Zhang Yunlong, a veteran

mining engineer and industry entrepreneur who continues to lead the business. Because Xinhai is privately held, it does not disclose a market capitalisation or financial results, but its growing international project portfolio and willingness to fund mine developments indicate access to substantial financial resources.

The strategy suggests that Xinhai is pursuing far more than traditional engineering contracts. Instead, the company appears to be building a long-term

investment footprint by combining financing, mine development, engineering, procurement and construction under a single business model.

Its most advanced move came earlier this month when African Pioneer announced a non-binding term sheet with Hong Kong Xinhai Mining Services covering the Ongombo and Ongeama copper projects near Windhoek.

Under the proposed arrangement, Xinhai would fund 100% of the capital required to advance the projects from exploration and resource expansion through engineering, mine construction and commissioning.

The deal also provides for Xinhai to subscribe for a 10% stake in African Pioneer and potentially acquire up to approximately 74% of the project holding company through a project financing and repayment structure.



The significance of the transaction extends beyond the ownership structure. Ongombo already holds a mining licence and sits within Namibia's historic Matchless Copper Belt, while African Pioneer has previously outlined ambitions to develop a near-term copper operation capable of producing around 8,000 tonnes of copper annually.

The project is estimated to contain approximately 300,000 tonnes of copper, with the adjoining Ongeama deposit offering additional growth

potential.

The agreement potentially solves the biggest challenge facing many junior miners: securing the capital required to transition from resource definition into mine construction.

However, Ongombo is not the first Namibian project to attract Xinhai's attention.

Earlier this year, Arcadia Minerals announced a transaction that brought Xinhai into discussions over the development of the Swanson Tantalum Project in southern Namibia. Under the February 2026 agreement,

Xinhai was granted a 45-day exclusive option to negotiate a definitive development agreement that would have seen the Chinese group construct and commission a processing plant at Swanson, while undertaking further exploration to extend mine life and increase throughput.

The project is one of Namibia's most advanced tantalum assets and hosts a JORC-compliant mineral resource of 2.59 million tonnes grading 486 parts per million tantalum pentoxide, with additional niobium and lithium credits. A

definitive feasibility study has already been completed.

At the time, Arcadia described Xinhai as a potential strategic development partner capable of accelerating the project's transition into production through its technical expertise, project delivery experience and access to capital.

The proposed relationship extended beyond mine development discussions. Arcadia also concluded a separate corporate transaction valued at approximately A\$8.5 million that brought Xinhai in as a strategic shareholder and strengthened the company's balance sheet.

Unlike the African Pioneer transaction, however, the Swanson deal has not yet progressed to a definitive agreement.

The 45-day exclusivity period granted to Xinhai expired without

a final development agreement being signed after the Chinese group requested additional clarity on the project's economics. According to Arcadia, Xinhai sought further certainty around mining costs and other commercial assumptions before making a final investment decision.

As a result, the exclusivity period lapsed and the proposed development arrangement was effectively placed on hold.

Importantly, Xinhai did not walk away from the project. Instead, the company appears to have moved Swanson into a deeper due-diligence phase while evaluating the economics of the development.

What is emerging is a pattern in which Xinhai targets advanced projects that already have significant geological work, completed studies, or development approvals, and then offers a package that

combines financing, engineering, construction, and operational expertise.

The model differs from that of many Chinese contractors operating in Africa, which typically enter projects as service providers. Xinhai's approach increasingly resembles that of a project developer and strategic investor seeking long-term exposure to mineral production.

If both the Ongombo and Swanson opportunities eventually mature into producing operations, Xinhai could find itself involved in two of Namibia's most promising undeveloped mining projects, spanning both copper and critical minerals.

Together, however, the two transactions provide the clearest indication yet that Xinhai is quietly building a meaningful foothold in Namibia's mining sector and may be positioning itself as a significant future player in the country's next generation of mines.

First drill test of Chalkos Copper Project now just six weeks away

Six weeks from now, Kaoko Metals will begin testing the geological theory that convinced investors to hand the company A\$6.5 million and back a new exploration company focused almost entirely on Namibia.

Recent fieldwork, geological interpretation, and progress on site preparations at the Chalkos Copper-

Silver Project have strengthened management's confidence in the project and accelerated its move towards maiden drilling at the Donkey Hill and Otniel prospects, where surface sampling has returned copper grades of up to 69.6% and silver grades of up to 2,030 grams per tonne. The decision follows a recent visit to Namibia by managing director

Gerard O'Donovan and members of the technical team, who reviewed preparations for the drilling campaign and met stakeholders involved in the project's next phase.

Kaoko listed on the Australian Securities Exchange in May 2025 after raising A\$6.5 million, entering the market with an approximate valuation of A\$12 million.



Kaoko Basin

The company emerged from the listing with about A\$6.8 million in cash and a strategy centred on advancing a portfolio of Namibian exploration assets led by the Chalkos Copper–Silver Project in the Kunene Region and the Karibib Gold–Copper–Tungsten Project in central Namibia.

Chalkos formed the cornerstone of that strategy. The project was secured ahead of the company's ASX listing and became central to its investment case, with management identifying the underexplored Kaoko Copper Belt as an area capable of delivering significant copper discoveries

despite receiving far less exploration attention than Africa's better-known copper provinces.

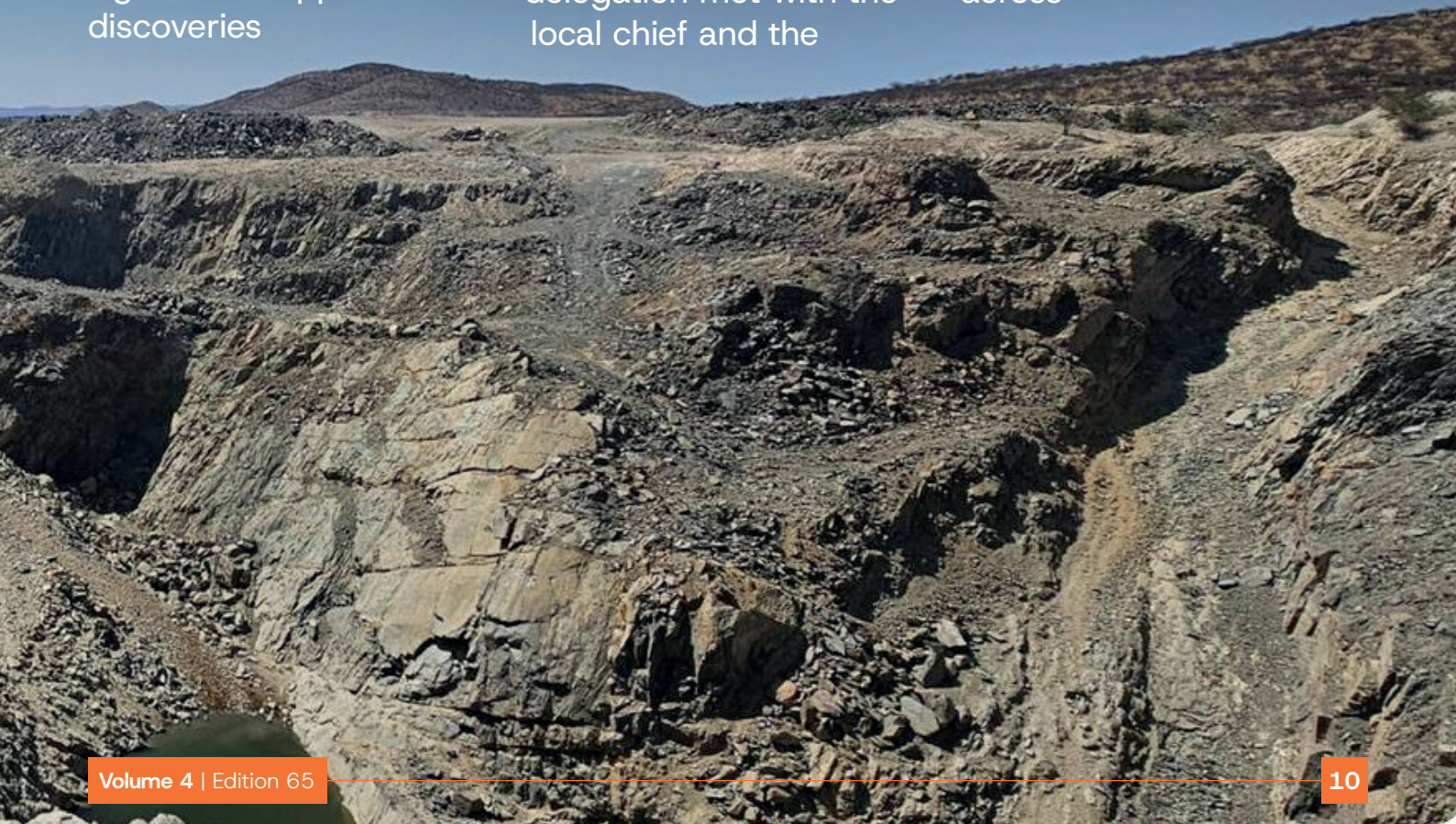
Since securing the Chalkos Project, the company has focused on compiling historical exploration data, mapping mineralised structures, conducting geological fieldwork and refining exploration targets across a project area that management believes may host a significant copper–silver system.

The recent visit to Namibia formed an important part of the company's final preparations for drilling. At Chalkos, the delegation met with the local chief and the

conservancy chairman to discuss the planned drilling campaign and the company's activities in the area.

They then travelled to the project site with Kaoko's Namibian exploration partner, Lexrox Exploration, where they reviewed enabling works being undertaken by local contractors and assessed preparations for drill rig mobilisation.

While at the project, the technical team assessed the Donkey Hill and Otniel prospects, reviewed geological interpretations and continued refining drill targets. According to the company, exploration teams remained active across



multiple areas of the project, evaluating additional targets and improving understanding of the broader mineralised system.

The delegation later travelled to Windhoek, where meetings were held with the Mining Commissioner for the Kunene Region and drilling contractors tendering for the maiden drilling campaign as the company moves towards final contractor selection and mobilisation.

The visit

concluded with a stop at the Karibib Gold-Copper-Tungsten Project, where the team reviewed recently completed aerial surveys and ongoing geological mapping and sampling programmes. Management believes the work will help generate a broader pipeline of targets across the project area while Chalkos advances towards drilling.

What has increasingly attracted attention is not only the exceptionally high grades identified at the surface but also the apparent scale of

mineralisation.

According to Kaoko, Chalkos hosts approximately 20 kilometres of known mineralised strike together with a further 20 kilometres of prospective trend that remains largely unexplored.

The project lies within the underexplored Kaoko Copper Belt, a region the company believes has received only a fraction of the exploration attention directed towards Africa's better-known copper belts despite hosting widespread copper occurrences.





The highest-priority targets are Otniel and Donkey Hill, where drilling will commence.

Surface sampling at Otniel returned copper grades up to 52.7% and silver grades up to 448 grams per tonne, while Donkey Hill returned copper grades up to 26.3% and silver grades up to 769 grams per tonne. Across the broader project area, rock-chip sampling has returned values as high as 69.6% copper and 2,030 grams per tonne silver.

While rock-chip samples are not necessarily indicative of grades that may ultimately be encountered through drilling, they demonstrate the presence of a

strongly mineralised copper-silver system and have provided the basis for the company's maiden drill programme.

Recent geological work has also strengthened management's confidence that structural controls may play an important role in concentrating mineralisation within the project area.

To improve targeting ahead of drilling, Kaoko has engaged specialist structural geologists to conduct detailed assessments to refine drill-hole orientations and identify the most prospective parts of the mineralised system.

The company believes that a better

understanding of these structures could prove critical to unlocking the project's full potential.

O'Donovan said observations made during the recent Namibia visit had reinforced confidence in both the quality and scale of the opportunity.

"At Chalkos, the quality of the surface mineralisation, the potential scale of the system and the emerging structural interpretation have given us confidence to accelerate our maiden drilling program, which is planned to commence at the Donkey Hill and Otniel prospects in the near term," he said.

The accelerated drilling programme represents the first major test of the exploration strategy that underpinned Kaoko's formation and subsequent ASX listing.

Investors backed the company on the basis that Namibia's least explored copper belt may still host significant discoveries. Over the past year, Kaoko has assembled the project portfolio, raised the capital, completed the groundwork and advanced the targets to a drill-ready stage.



K10 emerges as Askari's largest pegmatite target yet at Uis

Askari Metals says K10 has emerged as the largest pegmatite target identified to date at its Uis Project in Namibia after advanced hyperspectral satellite technology revealed a prospective structure extending approximately 3.1 kilometres along strike.

The target, generated through analysis of

high-resolution Maxar WorldView-3 imagery, forms part of a growing pipeline of large-scale pegmatite prospects within Askari's highly prospective lithium-tin-tantalum corridor and highlights how modern exploration technology is helping reshape the company's understanding of the scale of mineralisation at Uis.

Importantly, Askari has

not discovered lithium, tantalum or tin at K10. Rather, the company has identified what appears to be a large pegmatite body that now warrants detailed field investigation, trenching and drilling to determine whether it hosts economic mineralisation.

The K10 target is the largest of seven new pegmatite targets generated through an

in-house hyperspectral study.

It exceeds the strike lengths of other newly identified prospects, including GP at 2.4 kilometres and Tawny at 2.2 kilometres.

The discovery highlights the increasingly important role that technology is playing in mineral exploration. Using high-resolution Maxar WorldView-3 hyperspectral imagery, Askari's technical team identified rock signatures associated with granitic pegmatites from space. Unlike conventional satellite imagery that records only visible colours,

hyperspectral imagery analyses dozens of wavelengths of reflected light, allowing geologists to distinguish pegmatites from surrounding host rocks and identify prospective targets over large areas before undertaking expensive ground exploration programmes.

The technology effectively tells geologists where prospective pegmatites may occur. It does not confirm the presence of lithium or other minerals. That can only be determined through subsequent fieldwork, sampling, trenching and drilling.

The study has revealed that the Uis Project may host substantially more pegmatites than previously recognised.

The hyperspectral programme identified four new targets on EPL 7345, namely K10, GP, Eve and MW, together with three additional targets on EPL 8535 named Tawny, Martial and Zebedeus-1. K10 has an interpreted strike length of 3.1 kilometres, GP extends for 2.4 kilometres and Tawny for 2.2 kilometres.

Eve and Martial each extend for 1.7 kilometres, while Zebedeus-1 measures 1.4 kilometres and MW approximately 900 metres.

All seven occur within



Askari's high-priority "Corridor of Interest", a 15-kilometre-long and five-kilometre-wide exploration corridor previously defined using regional magnetic surveys and potassium-rubidium geochemical signatures.

The corridor has become the focal point of exploration at Uis because it hosts geological conditions

considered favourable for lithium-caesium-tantalum pegmatites, the same family of pegmatites responsible for many of the world's important lithium deposits.

Beyond simply identifying new pegmatites, the study has also enabled Askari to refine areas considered prospective for lithium-tin-tantalum mineralisation, identify

zones potentially favourable for tantalum mineralisation and recognise possible extensions to previously mapped mineralised trends.

Executive director Gino D'Anna said the results reinforced management's confidence in the scale of the opportunity emerging at Uis.

"The identification of these new pegmatite



targets highlights the effectiveness of our exploration approach and reinforces our belief in the significant potential of the Uis Project.

The scale of targets such as K10, GP and Tawny demonstrates the opportunity that exists within the Corridor of Interest and provides multiple avenues for future exploration and discovery," D'Anna said.

To accelerate exploration, Askari has commissioned its own pellet press and Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS) analytical equipment at Uis.

The equipment enables rapid field analysis of light elements, including lithium, beryllium, magnesium, and boron, and is expected to significantly reduce

assay turnaround times compared with relying solely on external laboratories.

The company has also completed a regolith mapping study that involved ground-truthing regolith domains identified through hyperspectral imagery.

The work is intended to support upcoming regional soil and stream sediment geochemical programmes designed to identify concealed mineralisation that may not be visible at the surface.

According to Askari, multiple exploration workstreams are now progressing simultaneously across the project. Detailed mapping and rock-chip sampling are already underway at priority targets, while regional

stream-sediment and soil geochemical surveys are being prepared across the broader Corridor of Interest.

The resulting datasets will be integrated and used to prioritise trench-ready targets.

Askari plans to follow this work with a Phase 1 trenching programme on EPL 8535 and a Phase 2 trenching campaign on EPL 7345. The trenching results will then be incorporated into the design of an initial drilling campaign planned for later this year.

Future work will therefore focus on progressively narrowing the large inventory of targets generated by the hyperspectral study into a smaller set of high-priority drill targets to test the mineral potential of the corridor.

Vatic's bid for uranium gamble could cost more than US\$38 million

Canadian-listed Vatic Ventures is making a significant bet on Namibia's uranium sector, securing rights to two highly prospective exploration licences in the country's prolific Erongo Uranium Province through a transaction

that could ultimately cost more than US\$38 million before a single mine is built.

The company has acquired the right to earn up to 90% interests in EPL 8289 and EPL 8735, two uranium licences strategically positioned

within Namibia's renowned Alaskite Alley, the geological corridor that hosts the world-class Rössing and Husab uranium mines.

The licences are held by Zoya Minerals [8289] and Galore Trading [8735]



The acquisition follows conditional approval from the TSX Venture Exchange for Vatic's purchase of rights previously held by Velvet Clean Energy, giving the Canadian junior exposure to approximately 132.27 square kilometres of exploration ground in one of the world's most productive uranium districts.

While the initial acquisition appears modest, involving the issuance of 7.5 million Vatic shares valued at approximately

C\$187,500, the long-term commitments attached to the projects reveal the scale of the company's ambitions in Namibia.

The licences are located less than 50 kilometres from Swakopmund and benefit from access to key infrastructure, including the NamPower electricity grid, water supplied through Orano's desalination plant, the Port of Walvis Bay and Walvis Bay International Airport. Their position within Namibia's established

uranium mining region significantly reduces many of the logistical challenges typically associated with greenfield exploration projects.

The geological setting is equally attractive.

Both licences lie within the same mineralised corridor that hosts the operating Rössing and Husab uranium mines.

Rössing has produced uranium continuously since 1976 and delivered approximately 2,920 tonnes of uranium oxide in 2023, while Husab,



discovered in 2008 and now majority owned by China General Nuclear Power Group, is regarded as the highest-grade alaskite-hosted uranium deposit in the world and produces about 5,500 tonnes of uranium oxide annually.

Vatic chief executive Loren Currie believes this location gives the company exposure to one of the most prospective uranium exploration corridors globally.

"These uranium exploration assets are contiguous and on strike with some of the largest uranium mines in the world, Husab the third and Rossing the seventh largest uranium deposit worldwide," Currie said.

The first licence, EPL 8289, covers 44.62

square kilometres and is held under an earn-in agreement with Zoya Minerals.

To secure an initial 80% interest, Vatic must make cash payments totalling US\$1.1 million, issue US\$400,000 worth of Vatic shares and complete between US\$1.5 million and US\$2 million in exploration expenditure by 2029 or 2030. The expenditure requirements include drilling, sampling and other exploration activities necessary to advance the project towards resource definition.

However, the biggest commitment comes later.

If Vatic wishes to increase its ownership from 80% to 90%, it must complete a feasibility study and then

pay either US\$8 million if the project demonstrates an after-tax net present value of US\$150 million or less, or US\$20 million if the economic assessment exceeds that threshold.

The structure effectively ties the final acquisition price to the project's success, potentially rewarding Zoya Minerals with a substantially larger payment if a significant uranium deposit is discovered.

The second licence, EPL 8735, covers 87.65 square kilometres and is subject to a separate agreement with Galore Trading.

To earn an initial 80% interest, Vatic must make cash payments totalling US\$200,000 and issue US\$150,000 worth of Vatic shares.

The agreement becomes more interesting regarding the additional 10% ownership.

Vatic can only increase its stake to 90% after completing a feasibility study and demonstrating a deposit containing at least 100 million tonnes grading 400 parts per million uranium. If that milestone is achieved, the company must pay Galore US\$7 million to secure the additional interest. If the discovery proves larger or higher-grade than the benchmark, the final purchase price will be negotiated between the parties.

Taken together, the two transactions reveal a potential investment far larger than the headline acquisition value suggests.

At a minimum, Vatic is committed to more than US\$1.85 million in direct cash and share payments, together with up to US\$2 million in exploration expenditure on EPL 8289. If both projects advance successfully and Vatic elects to move to 90% ownership, the company could be required to make a further US\$15 million in milestone payments.

At the upper end of the scale, if EPL 8289 ultimately demonstrates an economic value exceeding US\$150 million, the total payments associated with that licence alone could surpass US\$23 million. Combined with the Galore commitments, Vatic's total exposure across the two projects

could exceed US\$38 million, excluding the substantial capital that would eventually be required to build a uranium mine.

For Vatic, the attraction is clear. The company is securing a foothold in a uranium province that has already produced more than 350 million pounds of uranium oxide over the past 48 years and continues to host some of the world's most important uranium operations. As global demand for nuclear energy grows and uranium supply remains constrained, Vatic is betting that Namibia's next major uranium discovery could emerge from ground situated between two of the industry's biggest success stories.

Eco says 2026 is a transformational year as the BP deal nears completion

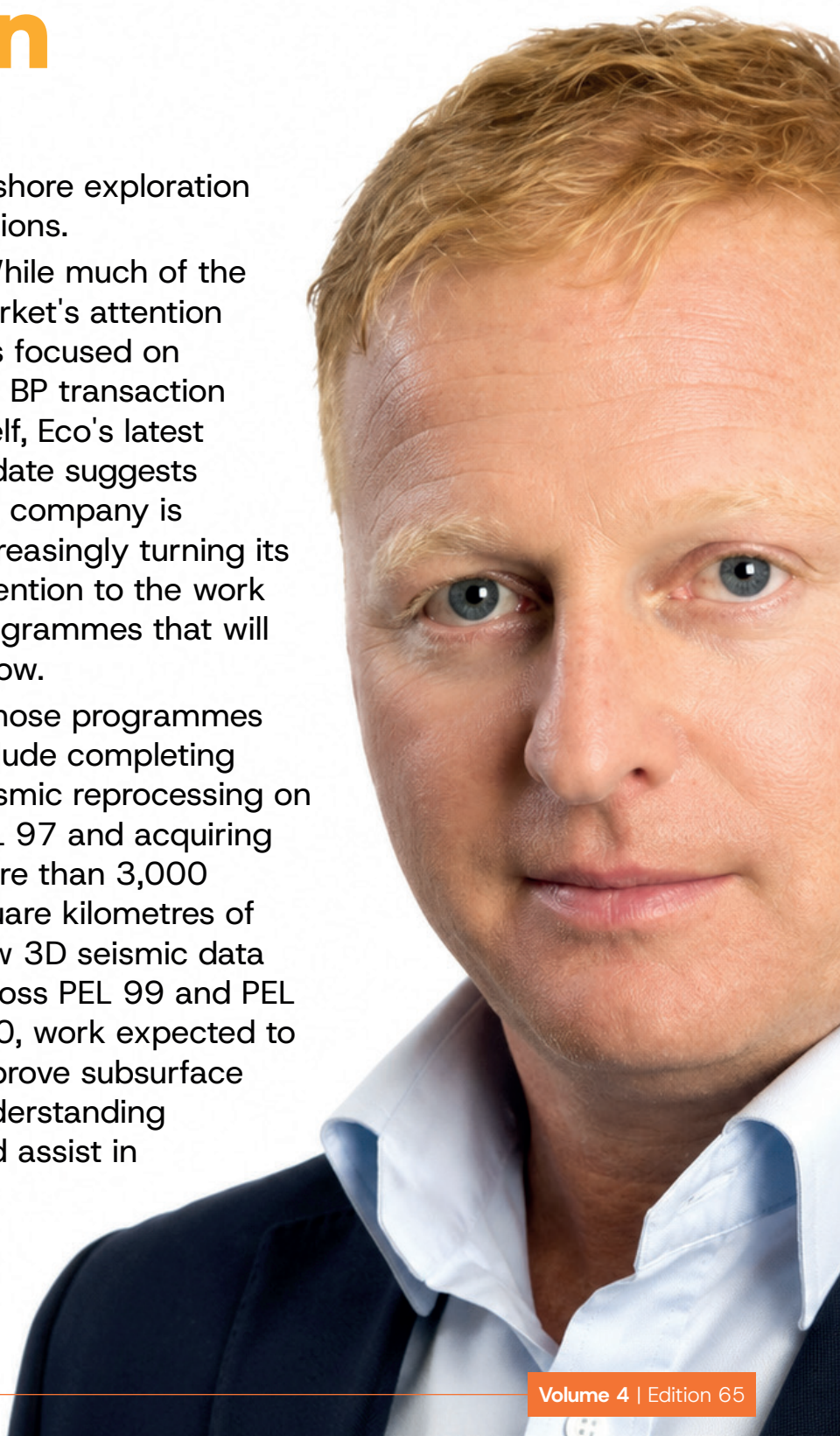
Eco Atlantic says 2026 is shaping up to be a "transformational year" for the company as it moves from securing partners and restructuring its portfolio towards advancing exploration programmes across its Orange Basin acreage in Namibia.


The company expects its farm-in agreement with BP Namibia Energy to close during the third quarter of 2026, paving the way for major seismic programmes across Petroleum Exploration Licences 97, 99 and 100 and marking the next phase of activity in one of the world's most closely watched

offshore exploration regions.

While much of the market's attention has focused on the BP transaction itself, Eco's latest update suggests the company is increasingly turning its attention to the work programmes that will follow.

Those programmes include completing seismic reprocessing on PEL 97 and acquiring more than 3,000 square kilometres of new 3D seismic data across PEL 99 and PEL 100, work expected to improve subsurface understanding and assist in



A partial view of a man's head and shoulder, showing his blonde hair, ear, and a dark suit jacket over a white shirt. He is looking towards the right side of the page.

identifying future drilling opportunities across the Orange Basin.

The development marks an important transition for Eco, which has spent much of the past two years assembling partners and positioning its Namibian portfolio for the next phase of

exploration as international interest in the Orange Basin intensified following discoveries by Shell, TotalEnergies, Galp and Rhino Resources.

Once completed, the BP transaction will leave Eco with a retained 25% interest in the three licences while significantly reducing its future exploration funding obligations.

Under the agreement announced in April, BP Namibia Energy will pay Eco US\$2.7 million in cash upon completion and will carry 100% of Eco's retained interest during the current exploration phase. BP will also fund Eco's

proportional share of the interests held by NAMCOR and local partners, with the total carry valued at up to US\$63 million across the three licences.

The arrangement allows Eco to maintain exposure to future exploration success while transferring a substantial portion of exploration expenditure to one of the world's largest energy companies.

The licences form part of Eco's expanding position in Namibia's Orange Basin.

This offshore petroleum province has attracted global attention following a series of major oil discoveries over the past

four years.

PEL 97, PEL 99 and PEL 100 are located in the ultra-deepwater Orange Basin off Namibia's southern coast and sit within the broader geological trend that has delivered discoveries by Shell, TotalEnergies and Galp. However, they remain at a much earlier stage of exploration. Eco currently retains a 25% interest in each of the three licences alongside interests held by NAMCOR, local partners and, subject to completion, BP.

PEL 98, which is the subject of a separate

farm-out agreement with Lamda Energy, forms part of Eco's broader strategy of assembling a sizeable offshore position across the basin.

Together, the four licences provide the company with exposure to a significant area of prospective offshore acreage at a time when industry interest in Namibia remains high.

At the same time, Eco is awaiting government approval for its farm-out agreement covering PEL 98.

The company expects the transaction involving Lamda Energy to receive

the necessary approvals in the third quarter of 2026, creating an additional pathway to advance exploration activity within its Namibian portfolio.

Together, the BP and Lamda transactions position Eco with multiple funded work programmes across its Orange Basin acreage while preserving its balance sheet and limiting future capital requirements.

The company believes the coming months could prove particularly important as regulatory approvals, seismic programmes and

partnership agreements converge across several licences.

Eco president and chief executive officer Gil Holzman said the company was entering a period characterised by multiple operational, financial and corporate catalysts.

"In what has already proven to be a transformational year to date, multiple further value accretive workstreams remain underway across our portfolio of four diversified Atlantic Margin basins," Holzman said.

"It is good to see a

number of the sector's largest players returning to high-impact Atlantic Margin exploration, and we believe Eco is perfectly positioned in four of the most attractive jurisdictions."

Holzman said the company was encouraged by the level of activity across its portfolio and expected further developments in the months ahead.

"We are excited about the coming months and the number of additional corporate, operational and financial catalysts that lie ahead," he said.

For Namibia, those

catalysts are increasingly centred on the Orange Basin, where Eco is moving beyond portfolio restructuring and farm-out negotiations towards the technical work required to define the basin's next generation of exploration targets.

With the BP transaction approaching completion, approvals expected on PEL 98 and seismic programmes advancing across multiple licences, Eco's Namibian portfolio is entering a new phase in which exploration execution is expected to take centre stage.



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Physical Address:

Sinclair office park, Sinclair street, Eros

Website:

www.theextractormagazine.com

Subscriptions:

+264 81 848 4264

Editorial

Ndama: +264 81 765 7694

Sales and Marketing:

Ndama:

+264 81 765 7694

ndama@theextractormagazine.com

info@theextractormagazine.com

Design & Layout:

Apex Creatives Namibia

Apexcreativesnam@gmail.com

+264 81 751 7470